

A New *Dorcus* from Mexico (Coleop.: Lucanidæ) *

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The following *Dorcus*, a close relative of *D. brevis* (Say), appears to be new to entomological science; it was recently discovered among the Lucanidæ material in the collection of the late Dr. Frank J. Psota, now incorporated in collections of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois. This noteworthy discovery increases the meager lucanid fauna of Mexico to five species, with distribution as follows: *Pseudolucanus mazama* (Lec.), Sonora and Chihuahua; *Cantharolethrus homoderoides* Kriesche, Mexico (probably subtropical southern Mexico); *Dorcus mexicanus* n. sp., Jalapa; *Æsalus smithi* Bates, Chilpancingo; *Æ. trogoides* Albers, Oaxaca.

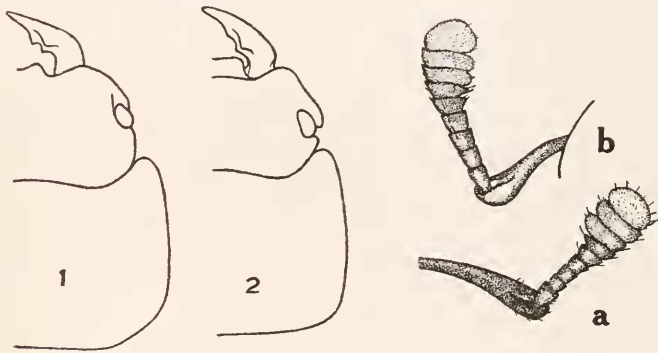
Dorcus mexicanus new species

Fig. 2♂, 2a antenna ♂, 2b antenna ♀.

♂. Head, prothorax and elytra dull black, opaque; posterior of elytra showing a faint indication of brown; suture feebly shining. Head transversal, nearly twice as broad as long, depressed (in *brevis* more convex), anterior angles oblique; eyes fairly large (bigger than in *brevis*); ocular canthus parallel opposite the eyes, dividing them for two-thirds their length; clypeus nearly straight in front, broad (broader than in *brevis*), corners obtusely rounded, base distinctly delineated by an impressed line. Mandibles regularly arcuate, acute, granulate, with some fairly large punctures, rounded on the exterior margin; at the middle of the inferior margin with two denticles and, above these, on the dorsal area an oblong, conical tooth. Antennæ short and slender, finely granulate, including the sensory area of clava, feebly shining; scape as long as funicle and clava together, black; funicle twice as long as the clava, piceous; clava three-jointed, rufous, with eighth and ninth segments produced

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into a lobe, of which only the apices are pubescent, ultimate segment ovate in outline, with several marginal setæ. Prothorax transverso-quadrate, anterior angles produced and acutely rounded, sides gradually diverging to posterior fourth, basal angles abruptly rounded, base nearly straight; puncturation cribriform throughout. Scutellum heart shaped, broader than long, apex pointed, with several unequal punctures. Elytra one-third longer than wide, sides nearly parallel to posterior third, thence attenuated to apex, with basal half reticulate and remainder closely cribrate. Legs fairly short; intermediate and posterior tibiæ with a spine near the apical third. Beneath, mentum broadly arcuate in front, rounded on sides, with large confluent pits; palpi blood-red. Abdominal segments feebly emarginate, covered in the middle by remote punctures, which become larger and confluent towards lateral margins.



♀. In habitus resembling the male, but much broader (exceeding in width even ♀ *brevis*); clypeus narrower than in male, bilobed; cephalic tubercles well developed (represented in *brevis* by broadly spaced gibbosities), close; occipital area impunctate, shining; mandibles trigonate in cross section, porrect, acute, apex slightly bent inward, outer margin strongly carinate, inferior margin with a single median tooth, upper area with a longitudinal ridge, produced in center. Disc of pro-

notum with a median flattened area, extending from front margin to base. Clypeus and front of head reddish-brown; apex of clypeus margined with black; base of head and prothorax rufous; scutellum black; elytra reddish-brown, suture black; sculpture similar to male's, but much coarser, especially the lateral margins of pronotum and elytra; prothorax and elytra shining.

Relative size of *Dorcus mexicanus* n. sp., and *D. brevis*, used for comparison:

	<i>D. mexicanus</i> n. sp.		<i>D. brevis</i> (Say)	
	♂	♀	♂	♀
Length (incl. mandibles)	19 mm.	20 mm.	18.5 mm.	20 mm.
	width + length (in millimeters)			
head	5.6 + 3.0	5.5 + 3.0	5.75 + 3.0	5.4 + 2.5
pronotum	7.5 + 4.5	8.3 + 4.0	7.5 + 4.5	7.75 + 4.75
elytra	7.2 + 10.5	8.8 + 11.5	7.5 + 10.0	8.0 + 11.0

Holotype: ♂, Jalapa, MEXICO. *Cotype*: ♀, without data. Both in the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois. The female example is minus entire abdomen, precluding comparison of genitalic structure with that of *brevis*.

A New Subspecies of *Polites themistocles* (Latreille) from British Columbia, Canada (Lepidoptera, Rho- palocera, Hesperioidea)

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Polites themistocles turneri new subspecies

This new subspecies differs from typical *themistocles* (Latreille) in the depth of coloration of the fulvous areas and spots on the upper surface of the primaries. In typical *themistocles* ♂♂, the cell area, costal margin, subapical spots and the faint spots at the outer side of the stigma are decidedly yellowish-